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(54) Title of the Invention: AC/DC ARC WELDING POWER SUPPLY

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### Specification

1. Title of the Invention:

AC/DC ARC WELDING POWER SUPPLY

2. Scope of Patent Claims

1. An AC/DC arc welding power supply equipped with:

a direct current power supply;

an inverter circuit that converts the output of said direct current power supply into a high frequency alternating current with a constant frequency;

a transformer having a center tap on the secondary winding that converts the output of said inverter circuit into a voltage that is suitable for welding, and;

a frequency decreasing circuit comprised of:

2 reactors with: (A) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> switching elements that are connected to one another with opposite polarities on one of the secondary terminals of said transformer and (B) 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> switching elements that are connected to one another with opposite polarities on the other secondary terminal of said transformer, with one of the terminals connected in series and the other terminal commonly connected to the common connection point of said 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> switching elements and the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> switching elements, in which the other ends are commonly connected to said 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> switching element having the same polarity;

said reactors having (a) a common iron core, and (b) winding wires with polarities that generate magnetic flux of the same direction at said iron core due to the closing of each of the switching elements that are connected in series, and; a control circuit that controls the opening and closing of said 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> switching elements with prescribed orders and phases;

wherein output for welding is obtained from the common connection points of the center tap of said transformer and said 2 reactors.

- 2. An AC/DC arc welding power supply according to Claim 1, wherein said frequency decreasing circuit is a circuit having flywheel circuits that discharge as welding output the energy accumulated in each reactor when each reactor is not excited.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

**Industrial Field of Application** 

The present invention relates to a power supply for arc welding. In particular, the present invention

proposes a versatile power supply with which arbitrary frequencies ranging from high frequencies to direct currents can be obtained as output currents, and can electronically change the polarity of output freely at the time of direct current output.

# Prior Art

As power supplies for arc welding, a power supply that generates an alternating current of an arbitrary frequency with a frequency decreasing circuit after changing a direct current power supply into an alternating current with an inverter has conventionally been used as a type of device for arbitrarily obtaining frequencies ranging from high frequencies to direct currents.

(Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S52-84142)

Figure 5 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an example of this type of conventional device. In this diagram, 1 is an alternating current power supply, and an ordinary three-phase power supply for commercial use is used for this power supply. 2 is a rectifying circuit that obtains direct current power by rectifying alternating current power supply 1. 3 is an inverter circuit that converts the output of rectifying circuit 2 into a high frequency alternating current, and it outputs a high frequency alternating current with a constant frequency using a drive signal from inverter control circuit 4. 5 is a transformer, and it is equipped with a center tap on the secondary winding. 6a through 6d are switching elements - thyristors, for example - that constitute a frequency decreasing circuit. 7 is a reactor, 8 is an electrode, and 9 is the object to be welded. 10 is an output current detector, 11 is an output current setpoint signal source, and 12 is a polarity switching signal source. 13 is a comparator, and 14 is a driver circuit for the purpose of controlling the opening and closing of thyristors 6a through 6d. In the device in this diagram, a current with a polarity that makes electrode 8 positive flows through the device when thyristors 6b and 6c are simultaneously closed. and a current with a polarity such that the object to be welded 9 becomes positive flows through the system during the period in which thyristors 6a and 6d are closed. Therefore, the combinations of thyristors to be closed should be determined according to the output ep of polarity switching signal source 12. For example, thyristors 6a and 6d should be closed during the period in which ep is negative, and thyristors 6b and 6c should be closed during the period in which ep is positive. Furthermore, in order to hold the output current at a prescribed value in the example of this diagram, the absolute value ef of the output current is detected with current detector 10. This is then compared to the output signal er of output current setpoint signal source 11 by comparator 13, and the difference signal is supplied to driver circuit 14. In driver circuit 14, thyristors 6a through 6d are closed in phases corresponding to the synchronized signal from inverter control circuit 4 and the input signal from comparator 13. As a result, the output current is regulated to a current with the polarity determined by polarity switching signal source 12 and the value determined by output current setpoint signal source 11, and it is arbitrarily obtained from a high frequency corresponding to the output frequency of inverter circuit 3 to a direct current with a positive or negative polarity.

#### Problems to be Solved by the Invention

Because the conventional device described above has reactor 7 in the output circuit, when the polarity of the output current is changed from positive to negative or from negative to positive, the current does not immediately become zero, even if the firing signals of the thyristors are blocked, but instead becomes zero after a time delay corresponding to the power factor of the circuit. Therefore, when the output current is switched from positive to negative or from negative to positive, it becomes necessary to establish a pause that is equivalent to this delay time. Moreover, in order to establish polarity in the opposite direction after this pause, the start of output current is also delayed due to reactor 7, even if the thyristors are fired. As a result, a period of low power inevitably occurs before and after the polarity is switched, causing the interruption of the welding arc. The arc is thus broken, making it impossible to perform smooth welding. In order to prevent such a phenomenon, it is necessary to make the inductance of reactor 7 small, but the necessary inductance of this reactor 7 is determined from the arc welding safety at the time of direct current output, so it is not possible to reduce or curtail the inductance without limit.

### Means for Solving the Problems

The present invention solved the problems of the conventional device described above by establishing a structure in which the reactor is divided into 2 pieces, each reactor having winding wire that is coiled around a common iron core. Moreover, the output terminal sides of the thyristors of the conventional device described above are divided and connected such that each winding wire is connected in series with

the thyristors that respectively output current with positive and negative polarity. Furthermore, the winding direction of each of the winding wires is determined by the polarity in which magnetic flux of the same direction is generated at the iron core due to the closing of the thyristors that are each connected in series.

#### **Embodiments**

Figure 1 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment differs from the conventional device shown in Figure 5 in that the reactor is divided into 2 pieces 15a and 15b, and that, as shown in the figure, the connections of the thyristors and the reactors are divided for each output current polarity. The same symbols are used for other components that have the same functions as in the conventional device. These thyristors 15a and 15b consist of coils that are wound around a common iron core. [Continued on the next page]

[Continued from the previous page] Furthermore, as shown by the "." marks in the diagram, the winding direction of each of the winding wires is determined by the polarity in which magnetic flux of the same direction is generated at the iron core when thyristors 6a through 6d of each series are closed.

The operation of the embodiment in this diagram will be explained using the waveform chart of Figure 2. The overall operation is approximately the same as that of the device in Figure 5, so the operation at the time of polarity switching will be explained. In Figure 2, (a) shows the output voltage waveform and (b) shows the output current waveform of transformer 5. When thyristors 6b and 6c are alternately closed with delay angle in Figure 1, the output voltage of transformer 5 is full-wave rectified and a current with a polarity such that electrode 8 becomes positive and polarized current flows through the device. At this time, the anodes are commonly connected to thyristor 6b and thyristor 6c and connected to reactor 15b, so the output current is smoothed by reactor 15b to form an approximately smooth direct current +Io. When thyristor 6a is fired next instead of thyristor 6c at time T1, the remaining electromagnetic energy of reactor 15b, which had accumulated electromagnetic energy to the firing of thyristor 6c until then, completely moves to reactor 15a, which shares the iron core, due to magnetic coupling. Therefore, a current having a value equal to that of the current that had flowed into reactor 15b immediately before it begins to flow into reactor 15a, and the output current becomes the current -Io with the same absolute value but with opposite polarity. Accordingly, there is absolutely no need to delay the firing of thyristors in the opposite direction and establish a pause at the time of polarity switching, and an ideal output current waveform in which the polarity changes can be obtained sharply. Conversely, when the state in which thyristors 6a and 6d are alternately fired is switched to the state in which thyristors 6b and 6c are fired, the current that had flowed immediately before switching is completely transferred from reactor 15a to reactor 15b due to magnetic coupling, and as described above, sharp output current switching is thus performed.

In order to simplify the understanding of Figure 2, the case in which the output voltage waveform of transformer 5 that receives the output of inverter circuit 3 is a sinusoidal was explained, but the device operates in the same manner in the case which this output voltage waveform is a square wave as well.

The embodiment of Figure 1 operates as described above, so there is absolutely no need to establish a pause at the time of polarity switching. Therefore, by arbitrarily configuring the output of polarity switching signal source 12, it is possible to obtain output currents with various frequencies ranging from high frequencies corresponding to the output frequencies of inverter circuit 3 to direct currents. Furthermore, by temporally changing the output of output current setpoint signal source 11, it is possible to obtain output with arbitrary waveforms. Figure 3 is a line diagram showing an example of the output waveform obtained by the power supply of the present invention. In this diagram, (a) shows the output waveform of inverter circuit 3 over time, (b) shows the output signal of polarity switching signal source 12 over time, (c) shows the output signal of output current setpoint signal source 11 over time, and (d) shows the output current over time.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the phase of the current lags behind the phase of the voltage due to the inductance of the output circuit, but during the period from the point in time in which the output voltage of transformer 5 reduces and becomes lower than the welding voltage until the thyristors of the opposite direction are fired, the output current is sustained due to the electromagnetic energy that had accumulated in reactor 15a or 15b. However, during this period, the electromagnetic energy is discharged after passing through the circuit of electrode 8, the object to be welded 9, transformer 5, thyristors 6a through 6d, and reactor 15a or 15b, so a portion of the energy is regenerated on the power supply side. The utilization efficiency of the output of inverter 3 is therefore not very good. Consequently, in order to deliver all of the energy accumulated in the reactors to the welding part, an electrical schematic diagram of an embodiment in which the regeneration of power from the reactors to the power supply side is eliminated by establishing flywheel circuits between the connection points of each reactor and thyristor and the center tap of transformer 5 is shown in Figure 4. In Figure 4, the same symbols are used for components that have the same functions as in the embodiment of Figure 1. Moreover, 10a and 10b are output current detectors for

the purpose of separately detecting currents with positive and negative polarity, respectively, and 11a and 11b are output current setpoint signal sources for the purpose of configuring output currents with positive and negative polarity, respectively. 13a and 13b are comparators that obtain difference signals by comparing the output from output current detectors 10a and 10b and the output of output current setpoint signal sources 11a and 11b. [Continued on the next page]

[Continued from the previous page] Moreover, 14a and 14b are driver circuits for the purpose of firing thyristors 6a and 6d or 6c and 6b using each output signal from comparators 13a and 13b, polarity switching signal source 12, and inverter control circuit 4 as input. In each of these, 1 set of the components shown in the embodiment of Figure 1 are established for the each of the positive and negative polarities. Furthermore, 16a and 16b are flywheel circuits that are connected between each of the connection points of reactors 15a and 15b and thyristors 6a through 6d and the center tap of transformer 5, and the case of this figure shows diodes connected with the polarities shown. In the embodiment of Figure 4, the electromagnetic energy accumulated in reactors 15a and 15b is discharged to a load comprised of electrode 8 and the object to be welded 9 after passing through the diode of flywheel circuit 16a or 16b during the period until the output voltage of transformer 5 decreases and then the thyristors of the opposite direction fire, so it is extremely efficient. Furthermore, in the embodiment of this figure, current in the positive direction and current in the opposite direction are separately detected and compared to the preset values, so it becomes possible to individually configure the values of current with both positive and negative polarities, and more highly detailed control becomes possible. Moreover, instead of using diodes as shown in the figure, flywheel circuits 16a and 16b may use switching elements having rectifying effects such as transistors or thyristors. In this case, it is possible to control the flywheel circuits such that they are effective only when they are necessary, so even more delicate control becomes possible. Furthermore, in the embodiment shown in Figure 1, it is also possible to establish 2 systems - 1 positive and 1 negative for output current detector 10, output current setpoint signal source 11, comparator 13, and driver circuit 14, and form a circuit in which flywheel circuits 16a and 16b are omitted from the embodiment of Figure 4. Moreover, each embodiment can be easily implemented by using other switching elements having rectifying functionality instead of the simple thyristors shown in the figures - for example, by simply modifying the driver circuit into a circuit that is suitable for transistors.

# Effect of the Invention

The present invention operates as described above, so it is possible to arbitrarily set the output frequency to values ranging from high frequencies, which are the operating frequencies of the inverter circuit, to extremely low frequencies of approximately 1 cycle per several seconds, and also to positive and negative direct current output. Furthermore, because it is possible to freely change these during welding, it is possible to obtain a welding power supply that can be applied to the welding of materials that are difficult to weld or high grade parts for which high welding quality is required.

### 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention. Figures 2 (a) and (b) are line diagrams for the purpose of explaining the operation of the embodiment of Figure 1. Figures 3 (a) through (d) are electrical schematic diagrams showing an example of the output waveforms of each part in the embodiment of Figure 1. Figure 4 is an electrical schematic diagram showing another embodiment. Figure 5 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an example of a conventional device.

- 2... rectifying circuit
- 3... inverter circuit
- 4... inverter control circuit
- 5... transformer
- 6a ~ 6d... thyristors
- 8... electrode
- 9... object to be welded
- 10, 10a, 10b... output current detectors
- 11, 11a, 11b... output current setpoint signal sources
- 12... polarity switching signal source
- 13, 13a, 13b... comparators
- 14, 14a, 14b... driver circuits
- 15a, 15b... reactors

Representative Patent Attorney Hiroshi Nakai

# Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S62-107868 (5)

# [see source for figures]

Figure 1

A

B
C
D

A B C D

Figure 5

A

B
C
D

A B C D

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

A

B

C

D

A D

# Amendment (Formality)

February 5, 1986

Director General of the Patent Office

(Approved)

1. Case Indication

Showa 60 (1985) Patent Application Number 246796

2. Title of the Invention

AC/DC ARC WELDING POWER SUPPLY

3. Amended by:

Relationship to Case

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5. Date of Order for Amendment

7. Contents of the Amendment

January 28, 1986 (Mailing Date)

6. Object of Amendment

"Brief Description of the Drawings" section of the Specification

The "Brief Description of the Drawings" section of the Specification

will be corrected as per the enclosure.

# 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an embodiment of the present invention. Figure 2 is a line diagram for the purpose of explaining the operation of the embodiment of Figure 1. Figures 3 (a) through (d) are electrical schematic diagrams showing an example of output waveforms of each part in the embodiment of Figure 1. Figure 4 is an electrical schematic diagram showing another embodiment. Figure 5 is an electrical schematic diagram showing an example of a conventional device.

- 2... rectifying circuit
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- 4... inverter control circuit
- 5... transformer
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- 10, 10a, 10b... output current detectors
- 11, 11a, 11b... output current setpoint signal sources
- 12... polarity switching signal source
- 13, 13a, 13b... comparators
- 14, 14a, 14b... driver circuits
- 15a, 15b... reactors

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① 特許出願公開

# ⑫公開特許公報(A)

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❷発明の名称

交直両用アーク溶接電源

创特 願 昭60-246796

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70発 明 願

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発明の名称 交直両用アーク溶接電源

2 特許請求の範囲

1. 直流電源と、前記直流電源の出力を一定の 周波数の高周波交流に変換するインバータ回路 と、前記インバータ回路の出力を溶接に適した 常圧に変換する2次巻線にセンタータップを有 する変圧器と、前記変圧器の2次端子の一方に 互いに逆種性に接続された第1および第2のス イッチング素子と前記変圧器の他方の2次類子。 に互いに逆極性に接続された第3および第4の スイッチング素子であって他端を前記第1およ び第2のスイッチング素子のうちそれぞれ間板 性のものと共通接続した第3および第4のスイ ッチング素子と前記第1ないし第4のスイッチ ング素子の共通接続点に一方の端子が直列接続 され他婚が共通接続された2つのリアクトルで あって共通の鉄心を有しかつそれぞれ直列に接 袋されたスイッチング素子の 導通によって前記

鉄心に同一方向の磁束を発生する極性の登禕を 有する2つのリアクトルと前記第1ないし第4 のスイッチング素子を所定の顧序と位相で開閉 制御する制御回路とからなる周波数通降回路と を具備し前記変圧器のセンタータップと前記 2 つのリアクトルの共通接統点とから溶接用出力 を得る交贏両用アーク溶接電源。

2. 前記周波数邏降回路は、前記各リアクトル の非励旺時に各リアクトルに蓄積されたエネル ギーを溶接用出力として放出するフライホイー ル回路を有する回路である特許請求の範囲第 1 項に記載の交直両用アーク密接電源。

3 発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

木発明はアーク密接用電源に関し、特に出力電 流として高周波から直流に至るまでの任意の周波 数が得られ、さらに直流出力時においてはその極 性を自由に電子的に変更できる万能形の電額を混 累したものである。

従来の技術

アーク沼接用電源としては高周波から超ぬまで任意に得られるものとして従来は直流電源をインバータにて交流とした後に周波数通降回路によって任意の周波数の交流を発生させるものがある。 (特開昭 5 2 - 8 4 1 4 2 号公報)

性の 直流 電流 まで任意に 得られることになる。 発明が解決しようとする問題点

上記徙来装置においては、出力回路にリアクト ル7を有するために出力電流の極性を正から負ま たはその逆に極性を変えるときにはサイリスタの 点弧信号を遮断しても電流は急には客にならず回 路の力率に見合った時間だけ遅れて零になる。こ のために出力環流を正から負またはその逆に切り 換えるときにはこの遅れ時間に相当する休止時間 を設けることが必要となる。またこの休止時間の 後に逆方向の極性とすべくサイリスタを点弧させ てもリアクトル7のために出力電流の立上りも遅 れることになり、結局極性の切り換えの前後にお いて低電力の期間が必然的に発生することになり、 溶接アークの中断を招くことになる。このために アーク切れとなって円滑な褶接が行えなくなるも のである。このような現象を防止するためには、 リアクトル 7 のインダクタンスを小さくすること が必要になるが、このリアクトル7は直流出力時 におけるアーク選接の安定性から必要なインダク

タ 6 b と 6 c とを同時に導通させると電極 8 を正 とする極性の電流が流れ、サイリスタ6aと6d とを導通させている期間は被溶接物9が正となる 極性の電流が流れることになる。したがって極性 切換個号源12の出力 epに応じて導過させるサイ リスタの相合せを決定すればよい。 例えば ep が 低 の明囲はサイリスタ6a と6d を導通させ、epが 止 労の期間はサイリスタ6b と6c とを導通させれ ばよい。さらに同図の例においては出力電流を所 定値に保つために電流検出器10によって出力電 流の 絶対 値 elを 検出 し出力 電流 段 定 信 乌 蘓 1 1 の 出力信号erと比較器13にて比較し差信号を駆動 回路14に供給している。駆動回路14において は、インバータ制御回路4からの同期借身と比較 器13からの入力借号に応じた位相でサイリスタ 6 a ないし 6 d を導通させる。この結果出力電流 は極性切換信号源12によって定められた極性で かつ出力電流設定信号源11にて定められた値の 電流に制御されることになり、インバータ回路3 の出力周波数に相当する高周波から正または負極

タンスが定まるものであるので無制限に小さくしたり省略したりすることはできない。

# 周題点を解決するための手段

#### 実 施 例

イルから 間成されており、かつそれぞれの巻線は 図に・印で示すように各直列サイリスタ 6 a ない し 6 d の 導通時に鉄心に 同方向の 唯東が発生する 極性にその 巻方向が定められている。

・周園の実施例の動作を第2図の波形図によって 説明する。全体的な動作は第5図の装置と略同じ であるので個性切り換え時の動作について説明す る。第2回において(a)は変圧器5の出力電圧 波形を示し (b) は出力電流波形を示している。 第1回においてサイリスタ6b と6c とが交互に 遅れ角αで導通しているときは、変圧器5の出力 電圧は両波整流されて電極8が正となる極性の電 流が流れている。このときサイリスタ 6 b とサイ リスタ6cとはそのアノードが共通接続されてリ アクトル15bに接続されているので出力電流は リアクトル15b によって平滑されて略平坦な直 流+ | O となる。次に時刻T1 においてサイリス ク G b の か わ り に サ イ リ ス タ G a を 点 弧 さ せ る と 、 それまでサイリスタ6c の点弧によって蓄積され ていたリアクトル15bの残存電阻エネルギーは

なお第2図においては理解を容易にするためにインバータ回路3の出力を受ける変圧器5の出力 電圧波形が正弦波状のものである場合について説明したが、この出力電圧波形が矩形波状のもので

ある場合でも開催の動作をする。

第1 図に示した実施例においては、出力回路のインダクタンスによって電流の位相が電圧の位相よりも遅れるが、変圧器 5 の出力電圧が低下して 密接電圧よりも低くなった時点から逆方向のサイ リスタが点弧するまでの期間はリアクトル 1 5 a

または150に否えられていた電班エネルギーに よって出力電流が持続されることになる。しかし この期間は電磁エネルギーが電極8、被溶接物9、 変圧器 5、サイリスタ 6 a ないし 6 d 、リアクト ル15a または15b の回路を通して放出される ので、エネルギーの一部は電源側に回生されるこ とになる。このためにインバータ3の出力の利用 効率があまりよくない。そこでリアクトルに否領 されたエネルギーを溶接部にすべて供給するため に各リアクトルとサイリスタとの接続点と変圧器 5 のセンタータップとの間にフライホイール回路 を設けてリアクトルから電源側への電力の回生を なくした実施例の接続図を第4図に示す。第4図 において第1図の実施例と周閦能を有するものに は同符号を付してある。また10a.10b は正 負それぞれの極性の電流を別個に放出するための 出力電流検出器であり、11a,11b はそれぞ れの極性の出力電流を設定するための出力電流設 定信号源、138,136 は各出力電流検出器1 O a , 1 O b からの出力と出力電流設定信号 4 1

1a, 11b の各出力とをそれぞれ比較し差信身 を得る比較器である。また14a,14b は比較 器13a.13b、極性切換信号源12およびィ ンパータ制御回路4からの各出力信号を入力とし てサイリスタ 6 a . 6 d または 6 c . 6 b をそれ ぞれ点弧させるための駆動回路であり、いずれも 第1図の実施例によって示したものを正・負各極 性毎に1組づつ設けたものである。さらに16a . 1 6 b はりアクトル 1 5 a , 1 5 b とサイリスタ 6 a ないし 6 d との各接続点と変圧器 5 のセンタ ータップとの間に接続されたフライホイール回路 であり、周図の場合は図示の極性に接続されたダ イオードを示してある。第4図の実施例において は、リアクトル15a,15b に春積された電磁 エネルギーは変圧器5の出力電圧が低下して次に 逆の方向のサイリスタが点弧するまでの間にフラ イホイール回路16a または16b のダイオード を通して配極8と被溶接物9とからなる負荷に放 出されるので極めて効率がよくなる。さらに同図 の実施例においては正方向電流と逆方向電流とは

### 4 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の実施例を示す接続図、第2図(a) および(b) は第1図の実施例の動作を説明するための線図、第3図(a) ないし(d) は第1図の実施例における各部の出力設形の例を示す接続図、第4図は別の実施例を示す接続図、第5図は従来の装置の例を示す接続図である。

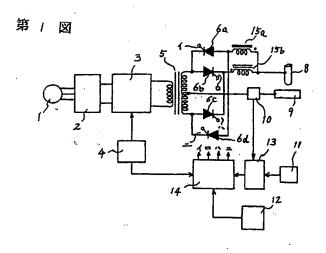
2 … 整流回路、3 … インバータ回路、4 … インバータ制御回路、5 … 変圧層、 6 a ないし 6 d … サイリスタ、8 … 電極、9 … 被溶接物、1 0 . 1 O a . 1 O b … 出力電流検出器、1 1 . 1 1 a . 1 1 b … 出力電流設定信号源、1 2 … 極性切換信

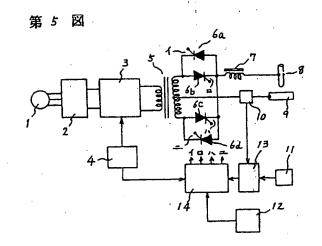
それぞれ別々に検出し設定館と比較されるので、 正負の両極性における電流値を個々に設定するこ とが可能となり、よりきめ細かな制御が可能とな る。なお、フライホイール回路16a,16bは 図示のようにダイオードを用いる他にトランジス タやサイリスタのように盤焼作用を有するスイッ チング素子でもよく、この場合にはフライホイー ル回路を必要時にのみ有効とするように制御でき るのでさらに繊細な制御が可能となる。さらに第 1図に示した実施例において出力電流検出器10、 14をそれぞれ正、負2系統設けて第.4 図の実施 例からフライホイール回路16a ,16b を除い た回路としてもよく、また各実施例においてサイ リスタ 6 a ないし 6 d を図示の単方向サイリスタ にかえて他の整流機能を有するスイッチング素子、 たとえばトランジスタとしても駆動回路をトラン ジスタに適したものに手直しするだけで容易に実 遊できる。

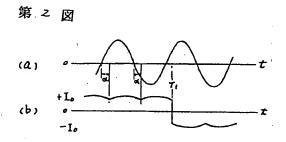
発明の効果

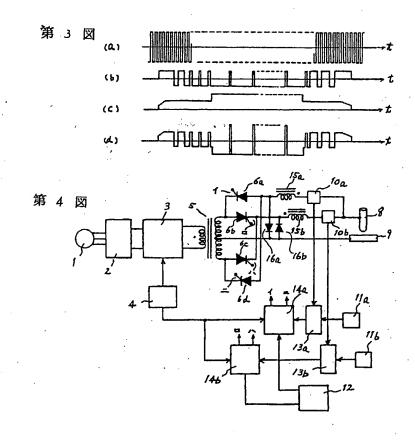
月級、13.13a.13b…比較器、14.1 4a,14b…駆動回路、15a,15b…リア クトル

代型人 弁理士 中 井 宏









# 手統補正醬 (方式)

昭和61年2月5日

特許庁長官製

- 事件の表示
   昭和60年特許顧第246796号
- 発明の名称
   交適両用アーク宿接電源
- 3. 補正する者 事件との関係 特 許 出 額 人 大阪市淀川区田川 2 丁目 1 番 1 1 号 ( 028) 株式会社 ダイヘン ・ <sup>61.</sup> 2. 7.

4.代 埋 人 住 所 〒 532 大阪市淀川区田川 2丁目 1番 1 1号 株式会社 ダイヘン 内 氏 名 (8295)弁理士 中 井 宏 (元法) [連邦先 智話 (06) 301-1212]

- 5. 補正命令の日付 昭和61年1月28日(発送日)
- 6. 補正の対象 明細書の「図面の簡単な説明」の顔
- 7. **純正の内容** 別紙の通り明細菌の「図面の簡単な説明」 の顔を訂正する。

### 4 図面の簡単な説明

第1 図は本発明の実施例を示す接続図、第2 図は第1 図の実施例の動作を説明するための線図、第3 図(a)ないし(d)は第1 図の実施例における各部の出力波形の例を示す接続図、第4 図は別の実施例を示す接続図、第5 図は従来の装置の例を示す接続図である。

2 … 整流回路、3 … インバータ回路、4 … インバータ制御回路、5 … 変圧器、6 a ないし6 d … サイリスタ、8 … 電極、9 … 被溶接物、1 0 . 1 0 a . 1 0 b … 出力電流設定信号源、1 2 … 極性切換信号源、1 3 . 1 3 a . 1 3 b … 比較器、1 4 . 1 4 a . 1 4 b … 駆動回路、1 5 a . 1 5 b … リアクトル